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The People's Korea

No. 41 EVERY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1961 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

CLOSED SHELF

We Denounce Pak Chung Hi for His Traitorous Act !

In connection with the South Korean military fascist dictator Pak Chung Hi's visits to Tokyo (Nov. 11-12) and Washington (mid-November), the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on Nov. 11 published a statement. Its almost full text follows:

It is informed that Pak Chung Hi, Chairman of the "Republic of Korea's Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," is scheduled to stop over on Nov. 11-12 in Tokyo en route to Washington to hold talks with Japan's Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda, with an aim to bring at the earliest date the so-called normalization talks between "South Korea and Japan" to a "successful conclusion."

There is not a scintilla of doubt that the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Talks," as we frequently pointed out and warned, will be a prelude to further strengthening the U.S. policy of war in the Far East and to forming a North-east Asia military alliance. It is for this reason that, immediately after the talks held earlier between Rusk and Ikeda and between Rusk and Pak, new talks are going to be held between Pak and Ikeda and between Pak and Kennedy.

There is no doubt that all these moves are also intended to perpetuate the division of Korea, so as to prevent peaceful unifiction of the country.

1. The U.S. imperialism's policy of invading the Far East is now on the verge of total bankruptcy, in South Korea, South Vietnam and in Laos.

The colonial rule in South Korea by U.S. imperialism during the past 16 years has thrown the national economy of the country into a catastrophic situation, and the extremely difficult living conditions of the people and the military junta's ruthless suppression have angered the people to such an extent that the military regime is faced with a crisis, which is getting acuter day by day.

In the light of these facts, it is not difficult to see what is the background to Pak Chung Hi's visit to Washington.

The U.S. imperialists are frantically manoeuvering to pave the way for the Japanese militarists' aggression against South Korea, helping the South Korean military rulers reach agreement with the Japanese imperialists.

This is why the U.S. imperialists are eager to bring the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to a "successful conclusion."

Through the coming negotiations with Ikeda and Kennedy, Pak Chung Hi, an out-and-out henchman of U.S. imperialism, is going to place South Korea under the double rule of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

With burning indignation, we, Korean people, denounce strongly Pak Chung Hi for his criminal, traitorous act and attack sharply the Japanese militarists for plotting to encroach again upon South Korea. We oppose strongly the talks between Pak and Ikeda and between Pak and Kennedy.

1. As is well known to all sensible people all over the world, the present South Korean military fascist regime, which can in no way represent the Korean people, is an illegal administration and a puppet regime of fascist military gangsters, since it was established by means of a military coup, under the direct instruction of U.S. imperialism.

In spite of this fact, the Ikeda Government is going to discuss with this puppet regime such questions of vital interests to the entire Korean people, and is hell-bent on reaching agreement as early as possible.

It is quite natural that broad section of the Japanese people should have risen resolutely in their struggle to smash the intrigue of the Japanese ruling circles and the South Korean military fascists who, under the machinations of U.S. imperialism, are plotting to conclude the talks as soon as possible.

The Japanese people realize fully that the successful conclusion of the talks would create an extremely serious situation to their struggle for national independence, peace and democracy.

We demand immediate discontinuation of the normalization talks between South Korea and Japan.

We, Korean people, declare null and void all the decisions that may be made at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" between the Ikeda Government and the military regime, since the talks are going to be held in disregard of the strong opposition of both the Korean and Japanese peoples.

We, Korean people, are fully determined to fight against the talks, the successful conclusion of which would help the U.S. imperialists hamper the peaceful unification of Korea and expand further their aggression to other parts of Asia, to increase the danger of war.

What Plot Did Rusk Hatch In South Korea?

All the criminal intrigues hatched by Dean Rusk, notorious war-monger of Wall Street, with the South Korean military rulers, the faithful stooges of Washington, in South Korea, where he visited under the disguise of a "friend of Koreans," show how unscrupulous and desperate the attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressive circles to save their crumbling colonial rule is.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive circles schemed through Rusk's visit to South Korea, among other things, to further enslave South Korea and prop up their tottering colonial rule with the help of the Japanese militarist clique and give a shot in the arm of the military rulers who are overcome with extreme uneasiness.

Thus, Rusk tried his utmost to cheer up the military rulers and prevail upon them to commit all the more despicable treacherous acts and worked actively to revert the situation in South Korea.

Rusk described the non-rights of the masses, sharp political and economic unrest and confusion and catastrophe in South Korea as a remarkable "progress" and praised the "aggressiveness" of the South Korean military rulers, egging them on to the ruthless suppression of the people.

Rusk drove for increasing tension, intensifying the aggressive war preparations and whipping up the war atmosphere in South Korea. Rusk discussed with the Pak Jung Hi clique the questions of "defence" and "military aid" and promised to the military rulers to give "strong military aid." He even blurted that the U.S. policy toward Korea did not differ a bit from the time when the Korean War broke out in 1950.

There is no difference between this move of Rusk and that of notorious war-monger Dulles who in the past crawled into South Korea and plotted with the Syngman Rhee clique the provocation of an aggressive war against the Korean people. Facts patently show what a desperate stage the U.S. imperialists' scheme to unleash a crimical aggressive war has reached.

During his visit to South Korea, Rusk ran wild to ensure the intrusion into South Korea of the Japanese militarist clique whom the U.S. imperialists are putting up as a tool in their aggression on Asia and step up the formation of the aggressive "Northeast Asia Alliance" centering around militarist Japan by bringing together the Japanese militarist clique and the South Korean military rulers.

Under the zealous patronage of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarist clique are engineering behind the screen of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to pave the way for invading South Korea again at all costs.

Such situation notwithstanding, the Pak Chung Hi clique is vociferously advocating the "diplomacy" pivoted on relations with the U.S., begging for more U.S. "aid" and unhesitatingly committing such impermissible crimes as inviting the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, to South Korea.

All this shows that as long as the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea and the military fascist rule continues, the South Korean people will be plunged deeper into a humiliating position and horrible misfortunes.

The South Korean people must resolutely rise up to expose and smash the fascist suppression and the treachery of Pak Chung Hi clique and sweep the military regime away for the sake of the right of existence and the democratic freedom of the South Korean people.

As the experience of the April popular uprising last year shows, if the South Korean people unite as one and resolutely fight, they will certainly be crowned with final victory.

The Korean people will never tolerate or overlook the nefarious designs of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Korean Party, Gov't Leaders Cable to Soviet Counterparts

—On The Occasion of 44th Anniversary of October Revolution—

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the great Socialist October Revolution, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the KWP Central Committee and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, Choi Yong Kun, Chairman of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, jointly wired on November 6 their congratulations to N.S. Khrushchov, the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L.I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, according to a KCNA report of November 6 from Pyongyang. The full-text of the congratulatory telegram follows:

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the great Socialist October Revolution, we, in the name of the KWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the DPRK Government and the entire Korean people, extend the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Government and all the Soviet people.

The October Revolution opened up a new, historic age for the liberation of mankind. Since the October Revolution, the heroic Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, succeeded in building a mighty socialist state, overcoming all difficulties and ordeals under the besiegement of capitalism. Today, the Soviet Union has developed into a country with the highest level of science, technology and culture in the world, and is unswervingly advancing along the road of overall communist construction.

The communist construction in the Soviet Union is the most vital factor for further strengthening the might of the Socialist camp, curbing imperialist policy of aggression and war and maintaining stable world peace.

The new CPSU programme recently adopted at the 22nd CPSU Congress is an excellent Marxist-Leninist document, which indicated clear-cut plans and concrete ways for communist construction in the Soviet Union, blazing at the same time the road to communism before the whole of mankind. United firmly around the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Khrushchov, the Soviet people are rising unanimously in the struggle to fulfill the grandiose tasks set forth by the 22nd Party Congress.

The incessantly growing might of the Soviet Union is boundlessly encouraging the Korean people in their struggle for socialist construction and peaceful unification of their fatherland.

The fraternal Soviet people have given and are giving every possible support to the Korean people in their struggle for freedom, unification and independence of their fatherland as well as for a new life.

No amount of force can destroy friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples—friendship and solidarity historically formed and strengthened in the joint struggle for socialism and communism.

The Korean people regard as boundlessly invaluable their invincible alliance with the Soviet people.

The Korean people will cherish like the apple of their eye the unity and solidarity with the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and make their utmost to strengthen further its might, holding high the banner of ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear Comrades!

We heartily wish you and the fraternal Soviet people greater success in the noble work to push forward the overall communist construction, strengthen further the unity and solidarity of the Socialist camp and to maintain and consolidate world peace.

Yearly Target for Precision Machines Overfulfilled

The precision machine building factories under the General Machine Bureau hit by Oct. 31 their yearly production target at 101 per cent, according to data compiled by the Commission of Heavy Industry.

This year the workers of these enterprises have contributed to the further fortification of technical equipment of the machine building industry by turning out such new machines and equipment as automatic oil-press, tracing lathes, coordinate boring machines, crankshaft cutting machines and automatic boring machines with 90 shafts.

The workers of the Hichun Machine Tool Plant had carried out their yearly commitments at 113.9 per cent by the end of last month. They have markedly enhanced labour productivity through the introduction of 550 and more innovation and rationalization proposals into production.

The workers of the Dukchun Automobile Plant who topped by 15.7 per cent the yearly quotas two months ahead of schedule have improved the technical equipment of the plant by building new installations which are of great importance in going over to assembly line in the production of automobiles.

Through the intensification of the collective innovation movement the yearly plan was also fulfilled or overfulfilled in the Woonsan Tool Plant, the Hichun Precision Machine Plant and the Pyongyang Machine Tool Plant.

Having fulfilled their yearly plan, the precision machine building workers are now raising higher the flame of the increased production drive with the resolve to reach by the year end the production level envisaged for the first quarter of next year.

Powerful Weed Killer Produced

The Chemical Industry Institute of the Hamheung branch of the Academy of Sciences in North Korea has recently succeeded in the trial production of pentaclor phenol, a weed killer much stronger than 2.4-D.

Seven to eight kilograms of pentaclor phenol per jungbo are enough to kill wild millet growing among rice and all other weeds and, at the same time, stimulate the growth of crops.

The workers of the Chemical Industry Institute, in cooperation with the designers, have completed the blue-prints for the industrial production of pentaclor phenol.

The production of pentaclor phenol will greatly help towards promoting the extensive application of chemicals in agriculture as outlined by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Fourth KWP Congress put forward the task of increasing the fertility of soil, killing weeds and preventing the damage by noxious insects through chemical methods.

In response to the call, the production of chemical fertilizers and various kinds of agricultural insecticides is being radically increased and 2.4-D, cimadin and other weed killers are being turned out in greater quantities.

Meanwhile, agricultural cooperatives are widely organizing passing-on-technique meetings to introduce weed killers into their next year's farming.

They are establishing weed killer application systems in conformity with the local soil conditions.

Bumper Crop Estimated

An unprecedented bumper crop has been reaped in South Whanghai Province, a rice bowl in North Korea.

According to data of the provincial people's committee, the total grain output this year in the province is estimated at more than 900,000 tons.

Preliminary estimation shows that the per household income share at the cooperatives will average three tons in grain and 500 won in cash.

Now the thrashing has entered the last stage.

The cooperative members say that they could bring in the rich harvest this year by successfully carrying out irrigation and mechanization and concentrating on farming.

The agricultural cooperatives, in accordance with advanced technical indices, applied deep ploughing and heavy manuring and sowed high-yielding seeds. Cold frame rice seedlings were transplanted on 46 per cent of the entire paddies.

At the same time, the two-crop system has been widely introduced, with the result that the utilization rate of land has been markedly enhanced.

It was thanks to the full-scale progress of rural mechanization that such huge amount of work has been done without additional labour.

The farmers in the province, with the joy of bumper crop, are now all out for making preparations to harvest next year 1,300,000 tons of grain.

Meanwhile, the agricultural cooperatives on the outskirts of Pyongyang have completed thrashing of all crops such as rice, maize and beans over 20 days earlier than previous years. Preparations for the yearly account settlement and income distribution are afoot in agricultural cooperatives.

The MV-280 lathe turned out this year by the Koosung Machine Tool Plant.

Three Scientific Successes

The technical collective of the Sungjin Research Section of the Central Metal Institute under the Academy of Sciences has recently succeeded in producing aluminum alloy mainly from clay and coal ashes abundant in our country.

Earlier, it had already succeeded in producing over 20 new varieties of steel.

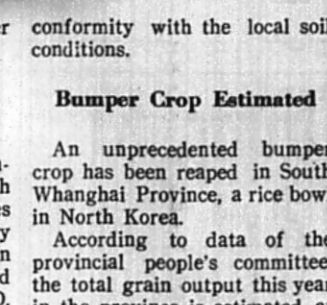
This research success is of weighty importance in enhancing by far the quality and actual extraction rate of steel, in economizing foreign currency and developing the production of light metal alloy.

The research staff of the laboratory of the Aoji Chemical Factory, North Hamgyung Province, has been successful in synthesizing paraffin by use of gas from generators. This enables us to produce, without using oil and grease, quantities of abluent for washing vinalon and other synthetic fibres and fabrics with the gas of anthracite plentiful in our country.

The workers of the electricity research institute under the Commission of Heavy Industry have succeeded in turning out a magnetic substance with high conductivity. Now the Commission of Heavy Industry is pushing ahead with preparations to industrialize its production, which is of great significance in developing radio industry.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

— Pomiculture —



Korea is famous from old times for savoury fruits of all kinds. Apple, pear, peach, grape, persimmon and many other fruits grow abundantly all over the country.

North Korea had a bumper yield this year along with the rich harvest of grain.

In Bookchung, one of the noted apple producing area, an average of 37 tons of apples were picked per jungbo, representing 4.5 times that at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule.

This year's plan for fruit output was overfulfilled by 150 per cent in the Eungryoo Fruit Farm.

Fruit cultivation was one of the most backward branches in the past in our country ravaged by the Japanese imperialists. Worse still, it was heavily devastated by the bombing and pillage of the U.S. imperialists during the war.

In the postwar period, the Korean Workers' Party took measures to rapidly develop pomiculture, laying stress on the production of grain, with a view to increasing markedly the yield of cereals and fruits.

Destroyed fruit farms have been rehabilitated, advanced technique introduced, hillsides developed into orchards and fruit trees have been planted in all villages.

The grain question has been solved in the main and technical revolution is going on successfully in the countryside. Subsequently, a rapid development has been made in pomiculture.

A mass movement for creating 100,000 jungbo of new orchards was waged during the Five-Year Plan period.

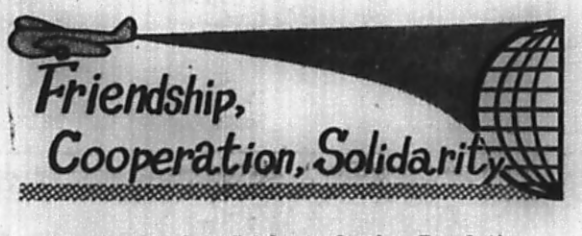
The total fruit output in 1957 reached more than 110,000 tons or almost three times that of the postwar year of 1953. This figure far surpassed that of post-liberation 1946.

The Enlarged Presidium Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party held in Bookchung in April, 1961, popularized throughout the country the experience gained by Bookchung country, and set forth the task of covering with orchards the hillsides of our country 80 per cent of which is mountain.

On the basis of the decision of the Bookchung meeting, the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean workers' Party decided to bring 250,000 jungbo of land under fruit during the Seven-Year Plan period to raise the annual fruit output to 500,000 tons by the end of the plan period.

This huge nature remaking project will augment the wealth of the country, make the living of the people more bountiful and beautify the scenery of the country.

Now the agricultural co-op. members are all out in this nature remaking work which will prepare a most precious gift to generations to come.



Meeting Held to Celebrate October Revolution

PYONGYANG, Nov. 7(KCNA)–A large mass meeting was held yesterday evening to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders, men of culture, science, art and labour renovators attended.

Also attending the meeting as guests were staff members of the Soviet Embassy and members of the other diplomatic corps in Pyongyang as well as visiting Soviet delegates.

Soviet Embassy Members Lay Wreath Before Liberation Monument

• PYONGYANG, Nov. 7(KCNA)–On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, members of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang laid a wreath this morning before the Liberation Monument on the Moranbong Hill.

Ambassador A.M. Puzanov and staff members of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet citizens in Pyongyang and representatives of the DPRK Government were present.

KWP Central Committee Cables to Albanian Labour Party

• PYONGYANG, Nov. 7(KCNA)–The KWP Central Committee today sent a congratulatory cable to the Albanian Labour Party on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the latter's founding.

The Central Committee expressed in the cable its heart-felt congratulations on the exploits achieved by the Albanian people in their socialist construction.

"We are convinced that friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Albanian people will be strengthened in the big family of Socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," the message said.

Cable to Chairman of Rumanian State Council

• PYONGYANG, Nov. 8(KCNA)–The Korean Party and Government leaders jointly sent a telegram of greetings yesterday to Comrade Gheorge Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.

Korea-Cuba Ties

• PYONGYANG, Nov. 1(KCNA)–The delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on Nov. 1 started for Cuba to attend the 6th National Convention of the Cuban Confederation of Labor. The four-member delegation is headed by Li Jong Su, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK.

Japanese Monopoly Capital To Infiltrate Into S. Korea

The scheme of the Japanese private monopoly capital to invade South Korea again is coming out into the open more and more as the days go by.

Dongyang Tongshin reported from Tokyo on Oct. 17 that such power industrial monopolies of Japan as the "Hitachi" and "Fuji" have already entered negotiation with the South Korean military regime in order to infiltrate into the power industry of South Korea and tne "Nihon Koei Company" dispatched on Sept. 15 its technicians to South Korea and they are now conducting survey on the upper reaches of the Han River for the construction of a power plant.

As already reported, on Oct. 15, the "Jori Company," one of the monopoly concerns of Japan, decided to issue a "loan" of ten million dollars for power station construction in South Korea.

Indicating that the Japanese monopolies are vying with each other in intruding into the South Korean power industry, the said news agency reports that they are particularly keen on the construction of the "Euiam Hydro-Power Station" and the "Choonchun Hydro-Power Station."

All the facts go to show that the long-hatched design of the Japanese private monopoly capital to creep into South Korea has now entered the stage of realization.

It is no secret that such intrusion of the Japanese monopoly capital is being carried to materialization under the direct manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and through the service of the South Korean rulers.

This is reflected in the assertion of U.S. imperialism that the promotion and consolidation of the South Korean economy are the "common aim" of the United States and Japan, in its active encouragement of the influx of the Japanese monopolies into South Korea and the frequent exchange of "economic inspection groups" and "friendship missions" between the South Korean military rulers and the Japanese militarist monopolies.

Under the pretext of "rejuvenating the South Korean power industry and establishing self-supporting economy" through the "active introduction of foreign capital," the South Korean military rulers are now openly scheming to drag into South Korea not only the Japanese private monopoly capital but also the West German private monopoly capital.

It goes without saying that the flood of such monopoly capital will not help shore up the South Korean electric industry but will further subjugate the whole of its economy to the U.S. and other foreign imperialist aggreessive forces.

Japanese People Oppose Pak's Japan Visit

On Nov. 8, three days before Pak Chung Hi, Chairman of the South Korean "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," visited Japan en route to the U.S., some 7,000 Japanese participated in a "Central Popular Rally Against South Korea-Japan Talks" in Tokyo.

The rally was sponsored by the "Liaison Council Against South Korea-Japan Talks," consisting of the Japan Communist Party, Japan Socialist Party, General Council of Japanese Labor Unions and 39 other organizations.

In his report, Hisao Ishino, director-general of the liaison council, vigorously denounced the U.S.-directed Japanese government and South Korean "military regime" for making joint efforts to bring the "normalization talks" to a successful conclusion.

The just struggle of the Japanese people was closely related to popular struggles in Korea, South Vietnam, Laos and other Asian nations, he added.

"Consequently, if we consolidate and expand continuously this struggle, we are sure to smash the South Korea-Japan Talks," he said.

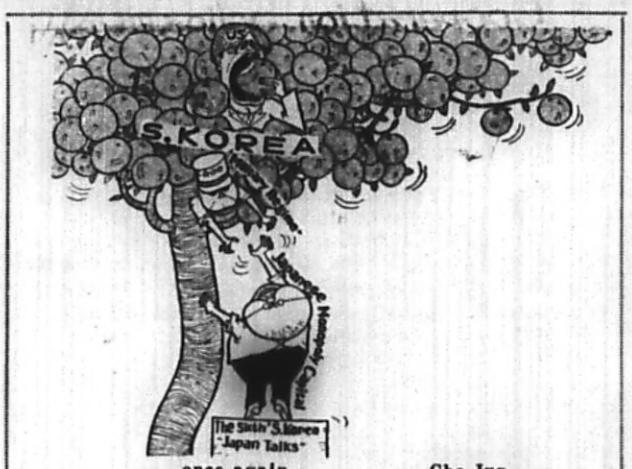
Later, the rally adopted a resolution demanding immediate discontinuation of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and another opposing Pak Chung Hi's visit to Japan.

The former resolution said that the Ikeda government resumed on Oct. 20 the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in order to pave the way for the Japanese monopoly capitalists, who are bent on invading Asian countries again.

Needless to say, the resolution continued, the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was aimed, among others, at bolstering the shaky South Korean "military fascist regime."

The resolution denounced the Japanese government especially for plotting to hold a political-level conference between Pak and Ikeda in order to settle the outstanding issues.

Reaffirming that the "South Korea-Japan Talks" have the dangerous aim of promoting the formation of a NEATO alliance, it is resolved to rally in the struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Talks." "We, in the name of the Japanese people, strongly demand immediate discontinuation of the 'South Korea-Japan Talks'," it concluded.



.....once again. — Che Jun —

What's Behind U.S.-Japan Hakone Talks?

A desire to strengthen the U.S. positions in Japan, to further draw her into the U.S. aggressive plans and place her material rosources at their service—that is the significance attached in Washington to the meeting in Hakone mountains.

The above-said is pointed out by an Izvestia's Tokyo correspondent who comments on the U.S.-Japan Talks which was held between November 2 and 4.

Officially, the agenda of the talks included economic questions. In reality, while striving to satisfy the U.S. industrialists, who fear competition from Japanese goods, and to give some sort of outlet for Japan, gripped as she is in the vice of unequal relations with the United States, the Kennedy Government has been intending to direct Japanese expansion towards the countries of South-East Asia. Precisely this was one of the main questions on the agenda of the Hakone meeting.

But the talks concentrated on question other than those officially announced for the press.

In this context, it should be noted that "Chief of the South Korean Intelligence Service" colonel Kim Jong Pil, a relative of the present dictator Pak Chung Hi, left Japan only some time ago. From Japan Kim went to Taiwan. After him, Japan was visited by U.S. general Collins, Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East, who from Tokyo proceeded to Taiwan and South Korea. Then, immediately after the end of the Hakone meeting U.S. Secretary of State Rusk visited Seoul, and the head of the South Korean military fascist regime Pak plans to go to Washington in mid-November to meet Kennedy, via Japan, where he will also meet Ikeda.

All this shows that intensive preparations are under way for spawning another aggressive military bloc which will consist of South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and, probably, South Vietnam.

The organizers of this bloc are now looking for suitable forms to avoid the inevitable outburst of the indignation of the peoples of these countries. Therefore, it is intended to give this bloc the form of an innocent economic union.

Suria in the Havana Hoy

Japanese Socialists Decide to Fight Talks

The Japan Socialist Party on Nov. 7 announced at the 35th meeting of its central committee that the whole party would fight to smash the "South Korea-Japan Talks," regarding it as the most important task at present.

In his report to the meeting, Jotaro Kawakami, chairman of the party, stated that the Japanese Government was going to settle the "normalization talks" between South Korea and Japan in order to spawn a military alliance with South Korea and Taiwan as its pertners.

"The Socialist Party will fight, in the van of the people, to force the Government discontinue the South Korea-Japan Talks," the chairman said.

For Your Reference

According to the U.S. Department of Labour, there were 3,934,000 fully unemployed in the United States in October.

The American press notes with alarm that for the past eleven months, unemployment, adjusted for seasonal changes, has been running at seven per ent of the entire labor force.

The "New York Times" writes that if the number of unemployed is not reduced it may be expected that seasonal factors will raise the total figure to 4.4 million in November, 4.5 million in December and 5.5 million in January.

News From the South

Heavy Penalties on Teachers

Seoul, Nov. 7 (Hapdong Tongshin-KCNA)—The military rulers of South Korea demanded in the final court session yesterday heavy penalties ranging from 10 to 15 years' imprisonment for six central and local teachers' trade union members. The defendants were found guilty of taking part in the formatiom of teachers' union, demanding the democratization of schools and supporting North-South students' talks.

Medical Students on Strike

Seoul, Nov. 6 (Hapdong Tongshin-KCNA)—The students of the "Metropolitan Medical College" are continuing their strike, demanding the college authorities call back the six students who had been unjustifiably expelled from school.

Earlier on Nov. 3, the 32nd anniversary of the "Kwangju Student Incident," the students of the college launched a strike, protesting against the expulsion from the college of the six students for the reason that they had demanded a reduction in the "registration fee."

Two Appeals Quashed

Seoul, Nov. 9 (KCNA)—The "Court of Appeal" on Oct. 31 upheld the decision made at the first trial on Aug. 28, which sentenced to death the president of the "Minjok Ilbo" and two other executives, and six others to heavy penalties from five to ten years' prison terms.

Later on Nov. 8, the appeal of the defendants in the "Socialist Party Case" was also quashed by the "Court of Appeal."

Police Network to be Expanded

The South Korean military rulers who are engrossed in the suppression of the people are scheming to expand the police networks.

As the first step to this end, the nine police boxes under the Namdaimoon police station, Seoul, was reorganized into 64 "patrol posts" on Nov. 6.

The policemen at these posts will frequently go the round of their patrol area and the Namdaimoon police station will mobilize its maximum movable forces including white jeeps and mounted police to control and inspect the patrol police.

The military rulers plan to keep the existing police boxes after their reorganization on the plea of dealing with people's "petitions." This means in actuality that the existing nine police boxes under the Namdaimoon police station will be expanded to a network of 73 patrol posts.

The above-mentioned report said that this step is patterned after the police system in New York, U.S.

Acute Housing Shortage in Seoul

Seoul, Oct. 22 (Kookju Shinbo-KCNA)—Over 249,610 families had no house in Seoul as of the end of August. Now with the winter just around the corner, a large number of poor citizens are left roofless.

Such sharp housing shortage is attributable to the impoverishment of citizens and to the military rulers' outrageous step of pulling down houses of poor inhabitants under the pretext of "beautifying the city."

The military rulers forcibly tore down 1,597 houses in Seoul in a few days after the "military coup" and destroyed many houses in June in Doh Dong of the city, leaving over 3,400 inhabitants homeless.

Military Regime Keys Up Plunder of People

Seoul, Nov. 11 (Radio Taegu-KCNA)—A tax collection campaign is being unfolded from November 1 in the city. The military fascist elements are seizing household goods of the hunger-stricken inhabitants under the threat of bayonet.

Having wrested 40 million hwan from the people in the recent one week in this brigandish way, they are trying to rake in the whole amount of back taxes totalling 500 million hwan by the end of the year, the above radio added.

Interchange of Literatures Stressed

At Soviet Literature Soiree

A "Soviet Literature Soiree" was held on Oct. 31 at the Hall of Culture in Pyongyang, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

Attending the meeting were Li Chang, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Literary and Art Unions; Pak Yong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Writers' Union.

Many writers, artists and workers in the city were also present, including Pak Se Young, a poet.

I. P. Elmakov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, also attended the meeting, together with members of the visiting delegation of Soviet writers.

Speaking at the meeting, Li Buk Myung, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union, stressed that the Soviet Literature Soiree would be meaningful to the Korean and Soviet peoples in furthering the interchange of literatures and strengthening the friendship between the two countries.

He continued that ties between Korean and Soviet literature, which are becoming closer with every passing day, would promote the prosperity of Korean literature — Korean literature which has been brought to its present-day efflorescence by following faithfully the literary line of the Party and by continuously adhering to the classical tradition of Korean literature.

Referring to the fact that literary works produced in the present-day Korea were encouraging the Korean reading public in their struggle for socialist construction, he emphasized the fact that Soviet literary works such as these by A. S. Pushkin, N.B. Gogol, M. Gorki, L. Tolstoy, A. Chekhov and many other masters, were also loved widely among the Korean people.

This is on account of the fact that these Korean and Soviet literary works depicted vividly the reality of the people's life and the heroes portrayed in them were the people themselves, he said.

He hoped strongly that the meeting would be a valuable encouragement to the Korean and Soviet peoples in promoting the interchange of their literatures in the future.

Omsk Chorus Enjoys Applause

PYONGYANG, Nov. 7 (KCNA) The State Omsk Russian People's Chorus gave a performance on the night of Nov. 6 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Present at the theatre were Premier Kim Il Sung and many other Party and Government leaders, among whom were included, Choi Yong Kun; Kim Il; Hong Myung Hi; Pak Kum Chul; Kim Chang Man; Li Hyo Soon; Pak Jung Ai; Kim Gwang Hyup; Chung Il Ryong; Nam Il; Li Jong Ok; Kim Ik Sun; Li Joo Yun; Ha Ang Chun and Han Sang Doo.

Among the audience were also included leaders of other political parties and many social organizations in North Korea.

Soviet Ambassador to Korea A. M. Puzanov and other members of the Soviet Embassy were also present, together with many other members of the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang.

The performance of the chorus fascinated the audience and enjoyed great cheers and applause.

When the performance ended, Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied with Choi Yong Kun and Kim Chang Man, appeared on the platform to present Y. L. Yurobsky, Director of the chorus and others with bouquets and praised the excellent performance.

After that, they posed for a photograph, together with the members of the Chorus. The State Omsk Russian People's Chorus arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 20 to mark the Korean-Soviet Friendship Month.

Artificial Meninges Applied in Brain Operation

The collective of the neurological surgery of the South Pyungan Provincial Central Hospital has recently succeeded in applying artificial meninges in the operation on the affected dura maters.

Thanks to this success, the danger of conglutination of the brain membrance with fascia has been removed and the time of cure markedly shortened.

Some time ago, the collective applied this operation to an epileptic caused by the defect in the cranium. He completely recovered in 20 days after the operation.

Another epileptic whose hands and feet were paralysed for more than five years was cured only in ten days after the operation.

American Films Cause Juvenile Delinquencies

Six juvenile gangsters carrying weapons were detected in the Seoul railway station on the night of Oct. 16 while taking a train to Pusan, according to a Dongwha Tongshin report from Seoul.

After seeing an American gangster film on the previous evening at the "Dongwha Theatre" in the city, the above six boys were going to commit gangsterism following the example of the hero of the film, the report said.

Such American films are leading the youths and children of South Korea along the criminal way.

Maitreys of Three Kingdoms" (6th century) Bronze; Height 11.25" * Three Kingdoms—Three Kingdoms Period (4th through mid-7th century)

The Golden Arts

The excuberance so often evident in Chinese art finds no favor with Korean artists. Korean sculpture reaches its zenith in the representation of ideas from the Buddhist cycle. Although the Korean pieces are of somewhat later date than the Chinese of the Wei and Sui periods, of Honan and Lungmen, it is nonetheless a fact that the most remarkable pieces of really classical beauty, both wooden and bronze statues of the most ancient period, are either found in Korea, or were, like the marvelous sculptures in the Horyuji Temple in Japan executed by Koreans. It can be proved that those characteristic bronzes, remarkable for their austere tendency and architectonic composition, the so-called Tori style, were produced by Koreans.

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

The editorial staff of this paper plans to publish serially "Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories," starting from the present issue.

In the 1930's, anti-Japanese partisan fighters, led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, heroically and devotedly fought, with arms in their hands, Japanese imperialism for the country's freedom and independence in the van of all the Korean people, until their fatherland was finally liberated from the colonial shackles of Japanese imperialism by the great Soviet army in August, 1945.

The patriotic tradition of the Korean people, now fighting U.S. imperialism for the country's unification, is traceable to the struggles of anti-Japanese partisans in the thirties.

We hope the "stories" will help our readers better understand the patriotic tradition of the Korean People, who are sure to win fresh victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, as they did in the past against Japanese imperialism.

Unforgettable First Meeting

by Choi Hyun

It was in September of 1933 that I first saw Marshal Kim Il Sung.

A company commander of the anti-Japanese partisan army, I was then active in partisan fighting in Yenji district, Northeast China.

One day, I started for the Wangching partisan base, receiving an order from Marshal Kim Il Sung to hurry in fighting trim to his quarters there.

For more than a year since I joined the partisan army, I had always regarded him with high respect but was not favored with a chance to see him. So, my heart was singing at the joyful prospect of meeting him. All the company members who went with me, shared my joys.

We walked at a quicker pace than ever before and arrived at a village named Machun in the Shao Wangching partisan base, where we were led by a guide into the Marshal's headquarters.

I can still recall vividly to my mind the things that happened there 26 years ago.

There was a small thatched-house on a little eminence on one side of a quiet valley, through which a limpid brook murmured down.

A comrade who led the way for me drew near to a door of the house and knocked it to inform of my coming. The door was flung open and a good-looking young officer stepped out of the room.

"Oh! Comrade Choi Hyun! You've come at last!"

With his face beaming with a friendly smile of welcome, he stepped down to greet me with a vigorous hand-shake.

"Ah! This is General Kim Il Sung!" This thought flashed across my mind and my heart was full of deep emotions. Though it was my first meeting with him, I felt as if I were meeting my old friend; so strong was the confidence I had long cherished in him.

When I informed him that I had just arrived now, leading company members as ordered, he said:

"Thanks a lot for coming down here. I have been waiting for you to come. Oh, do come in!"

Marshal Kim Il Sung stepped into his room still holding my hands. In the middle of the simply arranged room, there was a low table with several books and a map spread out on it.

"Glad to see you. I've been eager to see you all the time," he said.

Even after we sat face to face with each other, he still seemed to be so overjoyed that I felt rather embarrassed.

"I sent for you to get you join the Tungningsien Castle Battle. That's what I intended. But, sorry to say, my message reached you too late," he continued.

Marshal Kim Il Sung told me that two days had already passed since he came back from the victorious Tungningsien Castle battle. Hearing this, I could not but feel utterly dejected.

While I hurried all the way, I was picturing to myself a forthcoming battle to be fought under Marshal's personal command—I was fully determined to fight to my heart's content, in a way worthy of the name of a Marshal's fighter. So, I was rather disappointed to hear the battle was over.

"Isn't there another battle planned?" I asked him with a faint hope.

Reading my mind, he said: "You keep your heart up! Many battles we'll fight in the future, you know. There'll be no end to a chance to fight. So, we'd better have a talk about our future work now."

As he said so in a quiet manner, I felt unable to go on any further on this subject. But, the feeling of disappointment, which lingered on my mind, gradually died out of itself.

He asked me about the conditions of partisan fighting and local conditions in Yenjisien district. Some of his questions had been carefully examined by myself in the past ; many others had never occurred to me. It seemed to me that he had profound knowledge of all possible problems concerned, and that he had got a definite solution to every problem raised.

As our conversation became enlivened while I heard his opinion and frankly told him what had been always kept in my heart, I found myself being gradually attracted by his trustworthy and noble character.

After supper Marshal Kim Il Sung told me, for hours, the whole story and significance of the Tungningsien Castle battle.

(To be Continued)

Readers' Column

From an American friend:

Dear Sirs:

One of my friends has given me a copy of The PEOPLE'S KOREA, and indicated that if I would write you, I could be put on your mailin list.

I woud very much appreciate your doing so.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Cordially,

From an American reader

The People's Korea

Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbo Sa
President and Publisher: Kim Min Hua
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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